

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

## To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. The names and addresses of the writers are not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee for their good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All communications for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York.

## Terms of the Tribune.

Single copy, 5 cents.  
 Mail subscribers, one year, \$3.  
 Semi-weekly Tribune, \$3.  
 Per year (104 issues), \$2.  
 Per year (52 issues), \$1.  
 Payable in advance.

## Address THE TRIBUNE.

New-York.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in to-day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

Gen. Rosecrans visited Jefferson City on Monday, and was formally received by Gov. Hall, Gen. Brown and a Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, and escorted to the Hall of Representatives, where he made a speech to the joint session of the Assembly upon the condition of affairs in Missouri. He said the great object to be attained in the State now, was the restoration of law and order, and he invited the members to give him information of the condition of affairs in their respective sections, and their judgment as to the best means for the accomplishment of that end.

Major Larmer of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve was shot dead on Monday, in a skirmish with guerrillas, two miles east of Brentsville. He lost in the skirmish, besides Major Larmer, three cavalrymen killed and one wounded, and two prisoners. Lieut. Sennedeter, Commissary of Col. McCandless's Brigade, is supposed to have been captured. Several of the Rebels are said to have been killed or wounded.

We have North Carolina news to the 13th. There have been no important war movements. Gen. Foster has put everything in order for a proper reception of the Rebels, should they make another attempt upon his lines. The Raleigh States Journal, a Rebel print, has given up the ghost.

With regard to the power of endurance of negro soldiers, our correspondent at Fortress Monroe says that when the late expedition toward Richmond reached Bottom's Bridge, where they found their game blocked, road was called and it was found that while nearly one-half the white infantry had fallen behind in the long and rapid march every negro soldier was up to the mark and answered to his name.

Col. Phillips, commanding the expedition in the Indian Territory, reports to Gen. Thayer that he has driven the enemy entirely out of that region, and that, in several skirmishes, he had killed nearly 100 Rebels, and captured 1 captain and 25 men.

Gov. Smith has officially informed the General Assembly of Rhode Island that the quota of that State, under every call of the President, is full.

Some further names of the Union prisoners recently escaped from Libby come to us in a dispatch from Fortress Monroe.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—Bills granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of military roads, were passed. On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill repealing the Statute of Limitation in certain cases, was called up and passed. The bill as amended provides that during the existence of the Rebellion, the time during which a person shall be beyond the reach of legal process, shall not be deemed or taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of an action. On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill setting apart certain lands in Texas for the use of persons of African descent. Mr. Lane addressed the Senate at length on his bill. The bill to give all soldiers the same pay was then taken up. Mr. Wilson proposed that the bill should take effect from the 1st of March next. Mr. Garrett Davis proposed to amend by disbanding any negroes now organized as soldiers, and if any shall hereafter be employed it shall only be as laborers and teamsters, and if they are slaves, their owners shall be paid just compensation for their services; and if any slave is lost in the service the full value of him shall be paid to the owner out of the United States Treasury. Mr. Davis advocated this amendment in a speech. Without vote the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nearly the whole session was used up in debate upon the reception and reference of the credentials of James M. Johnson, who appears as Representative in Congress from Arkansas. The discussion was chiefly as to the status of a Secessionist. The credentials were finally referred to the Committee on Elections. The Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill were then taken up. That one relating to put a tax on whiskey on hand (Fernando Wood's idea) was agreed to.—Yea, 73; Nays, 77. The sliding scale was also voted down, 105 to 41. (This put 70 cents a gallon on liquor made up to July, and 80 cents thereafter.) The amendment striking out the additional 20 cents per gallon on adulterated spirits was agreed to. Without vote on the bill the House adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—Bills were introduced authorizing the construction of a railroad in Thirty-second and other streets and avenues in New-York; relative to taxation of moneyed corporations; relative to fees in Surrogate's Courts and the fees of executors; legalizing the acts of Supervisors relating to bounties. The Assembly resolution that the Legislature will take a recess from the 19th till the 10th inst. was then concurred in. Several local bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole. At the evening session, Mr. Laimbeer introduced a bill amending the act passed legalizing the riot and bounty ordinances of the New-York Supervisors. It corrects an error. Bills were advanced to third reading fixing the salary of the Police Justices of Brooklyn; incorporating the Steam Agricultural Company. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—The following bills were advanced to a third reading: Making an appropriation for the deficiency for the repair and maintenance of the canals; relative to butts, hogheads and barrels used by manufacturers of malt liquors. Mr. Hooley called up the report of the Committee relative to the Niagara Ship Canal. The motion was that the bill be rejected. Mr. Parker moved to lay Mr. Hooley's motion on the table. Lost. Mr. Parker then moved to make the bill the special order for Thursday evening. This was debated until the recess. At the evening session, the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill was resumed, the pending question was the motion of the Speaker to reduce the appropriation for the State militia from \$200,000 to \$50,000. Mr. A. Andrus moved an amendment, appropriating \$100,000, no portion to be used for a regimental fund. Debate followed.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, asking what progress had been made in collecting the taxes, says that, "so far as informed, the work of assessing and collecting the taxes is now being prosecuted vigorously in all the States of the Confederacy, except Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas." Nothing is said of Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, or "My Maryland." It will be seen that the States in which the Confederacy can lay no imposts, either on property or men, send enough representatives to control Confederate legislation.

Mark Toplitz, accused of setting fire to his store, No. 356 Grand street, for the purpose of secur-

ing insurance, was yesterday held to bail by Justice Mansfield in the sum of \$10,000.

The Colorado Legislature on the 16th inst. passed resolutions recommending the reelection of President Lincoln.

Gold is not sustained. The opening price was 160, and the closing rate 159 1/4. Stocks on the street were strong. At the Stock Exchange, Government Bonds were strong. Stocks are strong, with a large business. During the day the market receded slightly under sales to realize profit, but upon the appearance of reaction many buyers appeared in force, and prices soon rallied. All Government Securities are strong—the loan of 1861 sells at 111, the 7.30s at 114 and the 4.20s at 107 1/2. Border State Securities are wanted. Railway Bonds are in demand. Money is more abundant, and at 5 per cent the supply far exceeds the demand, and at an early hour in the day it was apparent that less than 6 per cent must be accepted or large balances be left idle.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever lectures this evening, at the Church of the Puritans, on behalf of the Women's Loyal National League.

The bill to equalize the pay of soldiers, colored and white, was again before the Senate yesterday, but was swamped in a long-winded speech by Mr. Garrett Davis, and the Senate adjourned, as usual, without action.

The dead folly of Colonization lifted its head in the Senate yesterday, turning this time toward Texas, and mumbering over the old talk which twenty years ago some men of intelligence really believed in. To-day it got no attention either from the Senate or from the country. Wasted by three years of war, the last thing we shall do will be to export the labor which is to restore our prosperity.

Whisky is king. The House yesterday, by 77 to 73 agreed to the Senate amendment striking out the tax on spirits now on hand; in other words voted to put Five Millions of Dollars which ought to go to the National Treasury, into the pockets of the whisky-gamblers. A motion to reconsider was pending when the House adjourned, but we presume must fail.

Now mark the figures. The amendment imposing the tax originally passed the House by a vote of 85 to 80. The vote yesterday, striking it off, was 77 to 73. The Yeas and Nays, if they were ordered, which on a vote of such importance it would seem they must have been, are not given in the wretched report which is telegraphed us. If they are on the journal of the House, we propose to publish them and to ask the constituents of these honorable members to note the record.

It is notorious that Washington has been crowded for days with the agents of the whisky-gamblers, who had millions of dollars at stake on this vote. Who can doubt the character of the influences they have brought to bear? And who believes that with no new facts submitted, and with the sentiment of the country overwhelmingly the other way, the whisky vote can have been honestly run up from 80 to 73? Gentlemen of the whisky-gamblers' party, you must submit to have public opinion put its own construction on your conduct and motives.

TYRANNY AT NEW-ORLEANS. Louisiana was bought, and good money paid for it, by the United States of America. Napoleon, who sold it to us, was able to give a good title—one that has never been questioned—and that title is now our country's. She never parted with it—never weakened it. We bought mainly in order that our people settling and occupying the upper part of the Great Mississippi Valley should have free egress to and ingress from the ocean, by their great natural highway, thenceforth evermore.

Certain persons residing in Louisiana have undertaken to defraud us of our purchase and its use. They, without paying us back a cent of our heavy outlay, claim to have taken that State out of the Union, and thus to have cut the great North-West off from all right to reach the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi. Of course, that involves a law-suit, which we are now trying—Gen. Banks, at New-Orleans, being one of the attorneys for the United States. Through the efforts of our attorneys Butler, Grant and Banks, we have secured an initial success: we have reopened the river that our adversaries had closed against us, and they are trying hard to close it again. The case is still on.

Now there are people in New-Orleans who proclaim themselves our foes. They have, on invitation, come forward and been put on record as "registered enemies of the United States." They are not expected, nor even allowed, to vote at our elections. They have no right to vote, and they don't want to vote, under the Stars and Stripes.

The rest of the people of New-Orleans profess and are presumed to be "our folks." They say they are loyal Unionists. We take them at their word. And Gen. Banks says those who are protected, and treated as loyal men—many of them making money by virtue of that profession—shall behave accordingly, by voting at the ensuing election.

Where is the hardship? They are not required to vote for any particular ticket or party. On the contrary, they have three diverse tickets already in the field—the Radical, headed by B. F. Flanders; the half-way Radical, headed by Michael Hahn; and the Conservative, led by Christian Roselius. Each of them believes it has a chance; that of the Conservative is perhaps at this moment the best. And that party is Pro-Slavery enough to satisfy even a New-York Copperhead.

Yet there is a concerted clamor because Gen. Banks notifies these professedly-loyal Unionists that he expects them to vote at the approaching Election; not to vote for one or any of the tickets in nomination, but simply to vote. Why not?

The very gongs that are ringing the changes on "despotism," "usurpation," "coercion," &c., because of Gen. Banks's order, have been making all sorts of an outcry against the President's Amnesty Proclamation because it allowed one-tenth of the voters to restore a lapsed State. They evidently hoped to make party capital out of a light vote in the renovated States. But now there is likely to be a heavy poll in Louisiana—not so heavy as there should be, since no colored man is allowed to vote—and the chroic

fault-finders are growling over that. What would suit them?

For our own part, we heartily approve Gen. Banks's order, and wish the rule were universal and imperative that every man entitled to vote should vote or pay a smart fine. We have often found fault with Gen. Banks; but this order is right. Let us have a full loyal vote!

## FLORIDA.

The following orders, recently issued in the Department of the South, explain the transfer of troops to Florida under Gen. Gilmore, about which, since the news of the movement reached here, there has been a good deal of speculation.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Jan. 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.—In accordance with the provisions of the Presidential Proclamation of Pardon and Amnesty, given at Washington on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, and in pursuance of instructions received from the President of the United States, Major John Jay, Assistant-Adjutant-General, will proceed to Fernandina, Florida, and other convenient points in that State, for the purpose of extending to the citizens of the State of Florida an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of that Proclamation, by offering for their signature the oath of allegiance therein prescribed, and by issuing to all those embracing the said oath certificates entitling them to the benefits of the said Proclamation. Fugitive citizens of the State of Florida, within the limits of this Department, will have an opportunity to subscribe to the same oath and secure certificates in the office of the Post Commander at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Gen. Gilmore goes to Florida for the simple purpose of enabling her loyal people to bring her back to the Union. As the object of the continuance of the war is the restoration of the supremacy of the Government over all the revolted States, it would seem to be a legitimate work to restore a single one of them. It is for the Administration to judge whether the circumstances, in any given case, justify the attempt, and whether the force necessary for the purpose can be spared to carry it out. It is quite possible that the Administration may desire the return of a loyal State to the Union without reference to the next Presidential election, and equally possible that journals whose sympathies are with the Rebels should wish there should be no such return unless it be by some compromise whereby the Pro-Slavery rule of the Rebels shall still be maintained. If Florida shall become a loyal State, her people will probably vote for such candidate for next President as pleases them best, and neither Gen. Gilmore nor Gen. Gilmore's soldiers will interfere in the matter. In the mean while, as the Rebels are largely dependent upon that Peninsula for beef-cattle, which it produces in great abundance, it may be quite as well to use a few regiments of soldiers to cut them off from this supply as to send them to a central point of attack. On the whole, the movement of Gen. Gilmore seems quite explicable without resorting either to the Copperhead explanation, or the wise, strategic talk on the "scattering policy," and "interior lines."

COLORPHOBIA IN THE SENATE. One hundred years hence, benevolent antiquarians will read, with wonder, that upon the 10th day of February, in the year of Christ, 1864, the Senate of the United States, while a fierce Rebellion was threatening the integrity of the nation, engaged itself in discussing the right of black men to ride in certain railway carriages, in company with those of a lighter complexion. If it were not for the grave philanthropic considerations which are involved, this debate would be as ludicrous as that which once shook a Roman Senate concerning the proper method of dressing a turban of unusually enormous dimensions. Abstractly, there was nothing in the modern instance, for even the most garrulous Senator to talk about. There is not a moralist living who will not admit that the prejudice against color is an intensely artificial one, originating in political distinctions, and carefully cultivated for the sake of perpetuating those distinctions, when common sense, common prudence, to say nothing of common equity, demanded their abrogation. The hatred of Blacks, by a certain class of men in America, is love itself in comparison with the feeling entertained toward Jews throughout Europe, even so lately as in the seventeenth century. Such prejudices are the predestinate fruit of oppression, cruelty and injustice, and with their causes they will as certainly disappear as the mist rolls away under the influence of sunrise. There was a race in Spain, long after the modern civilization of that country, no member of which could enter a Christian church; and, if railway carriages had then and there been running, not one of these Pariahs would have been permitted to travel in them. A repetition of this heartless and repulsive wickedness has been a peculiar feature of our own boasted civilization. With professions of absolute democracy in our mouths, we have clung to an aristocracy of color far less sensible or tolerable than an aristocracy of birth, and have brought discredit upon the very theories on which we professed to depend for public and individual happiness. It is sad to say that we have done even worse than this; for we have, thoughtlessly, it is to be hoped, practically disregarded the fundamental principles of the religion which we profess, falling back upon the economy and literalness of the Hebrew faith, and repudiating the dominant doctrines of a younger revelation. This wide inconsistency and yawning difference between our principles and practice, has at last brought us to the greatest grief which can torment a people—and yet there are men of Senatorial dignity who have drawn no wisdom from what are literally our excruciating experiences, and fancy that what it seemed proper and prudent to say in 1850 is proper and prudent to say now. We should doubt the prudence or propriety at any time, or under any probable circumstances; but we cannot for the life of us see why those who thought they did the Union good service by hating the Black then should fail to see that they may now do the Union a nobler service by a revision of their judgments and a wholesome restraint of their animosities. We are willing to make the lowest possible appeals to such men. We are willing to demand of their heads, what it would be folly to demand of their fleshless and obdurate hearts. We would ask them to make a sacrifice of their hatreds, which seem at best to be but petty, for the sake of a coun-

try which they profess to love so well. Alas! do we know what we are asking? Here is a man who would, or says, at least, that he would, be willing to do anything to save his country—to suffer, bleed or die—to expend his strength and lavish his fortune. But he must draw the line somewhere. He will cheerfully confront the embattled hosts of the enemy—he will give up the comforts of home and the gains of his avocation—he will agree to be taxed, and re-taxed, and taxed again, but he cannot, however fervid his zeal for the Union, consent to ride the moiety of a mile in the same railway carriage with a black man! So he strains out the gnat, and gulps down the camel without a shiver. He does not see that, by this childish repugnance, and the rude insolence with which he enforces it, he is furnishing to the Rebel the prettiest possible bit of convenient sophistification. Might not the veriest Seceder reply that a man who is not fit to travel in a public conveyance, is not fit for social freedom, and that therefore all legislation which is based upon the assumption of his humanity is intrinsically absurd, and furnishes, if enforced, good grounds for an insurrection? He certainly cannot be a very orthodox Democrat who goes about practically and even offensively repudiating the fundamental principle of democracy, without which the whole system tumbles into a ridiculous chaos, and leaves all mankind at the mercy of the strong and cunning and rich.

We presume that we have all the respect for Mr. Senator Hendricks to which he is entitled; but we cannot help thinking that when he said that it was an outrage to oblige Whites to ride with Blacks in a railway car, he talked nonsense, if not falsehood. He drew a distinction which does not appear to us to have been remarkably accurate between "political equality" and "social equality"—he thought we had gone far enough when we extended the first to the Black, and that we should still deny him the latter boon. He might very properly have been asked what "political equality" is worth if it cannot preserve its possessor from a social degradation incurred through no fault of his own, and diminishing directly his personal comfort and happiness, and his facilities for rendering his fortunes more tolerable? He might very properly have been asked if such a "political equality" be not a misnomer? Equality political or social does not mean the right to exchange cards with this man, to dine with that, or to ride in the same vehicle with the other. Equality, before the law, means an identity of public privileges, an immunity from torts to which others are not subjected, and complete protection in the enforcement of contracts. To such equality, all citizens, black or white, are entitled. If not, we should very much like to have Mr. Hendricks show us why not.

## THE SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Major-Gen. Hancock, who commands the Second Army Corps, is making a vigorous effort to fill up the nineteen New-York regiments comprised in that corps, which, in the language of his address to the Corn Exchange, has lost 25,000 men since the war commenced, but has never lost a gun or a flag, though it has taken many. Gen. Hancock has appointed an influential Committee of citizens to raise and disburse funds. Of this Committee, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden lane, is Treasurer, and all contributions may be sent to him. The brokers have already contributed nearly \$6,000, the grocers nearly \$3,000, the members of the Union League Club about \$2,600, and the Corn Exchange promises to surpass any of these figures. The Committee appointed by Gen. Hancock announce in another column that they will pay \$5 additional premium for recruits for the Second Corps. Tammany Hall has been taken for headquarters, and "the powers that be" at Tammany should charge themselves at least with filling up the Tammany Regiment, originally raised by Sachem William D. Kennedy. The 2d Militia, the Irish Brigade, and the other city regiments comprised in the Second Corps must have an abundance of friends in this city, who will see that their thinned ranks are swelled to their former noble proportions.

## RAFFLING AT FAIRS.

Without wishing to discuss the matter at length, we do most heartily thank those of our city clergymen whose united protest against every species of gambling at our approaching Great Fair has probably secured their rejection. We know that raffling might be made productive; but so might many other vicious indulgences. The managers might doubtless sell high the privilege of keeping a faro bank throughout their Fair in a favorable location. A Free Concert Saloon, with a liberal supply of pretty waiter girls, would draw. Then, a couple of pugilists could bring in a good deal of money by undertaking to break each other's heads and make a jelly of each other's faces on public exhibition at the Fair, &c., &c. You don't like pugilism, perhaps; but there are thousands who do; and their money is as good as yours—their votes, perhaps, no worse. What right have you to proscriber their and extenuate yours? Again we thank the clergymen who have insisted that our Great Fair shall not be rendered a great moral nuisance by the consent and connivance of its managers.

We presume some will stay away when gambling "for the love of God" would have attracted; and of course many will be missed that might have been secured. But, on the other hand tens of thousands will give to and work for a Fair that they may take their children to attend without shame or remorse, who would neither help nor attend a raffling Fair. We don't say that so much money will be obtained without as with gambling; but the case is not free from doubt; and we prefer the cleaner aggregate even though it should at the same time be smaller.

We know that persons have been so shamed and conscience-smitten on a calm review of their participation in Raffling Fairs that they have shunned all Fairs thenceforth for years. We hope to meet many of these at our approaching Sanitary Fair.

The poor of this City—and especially the colored poor—are largely kept in poverty, ignorance and want by the "lottery" and "policy" shops. Some of them have squandered on these

a third of their earnings for the last twenty years. Ought those who know better to so act as to encourage and uphold this meanest form of outlawed swindling?

As to articles contributed, we say, sell each of them throughout the Fair (removable at the end of it) for its fair market-price—not a cent less or more. If any remain unsold at the close, put them up at auction and sell each to the highest bidder. If the giver objects that they are sacrificed, let him bid as freely as any one else. Then every one will buy what he thinks he can afford, and pay for it whatever he has agreed to do; and there can be no grumbling. No one will get what he does not want, nor fool away his money for what goes to some one else. This is the right, honest way; and, if it should not pay fairly, we will confess our miscalculation.

The question of the price of admission to the great Fair, to be held next month, is, we understand, a topic of earnest discussion at this moment, before the committee. We have not inquired on which side the weight of opinion predominates, but the public, we think, will decide very speedily, on its part, to flock in great numbers to the Fair, if the price of admission is a low one, and to stay away in equally large numbers, if it is not. We rather wonder that the question should receive a moment's consideration. Those who go to the Fair merely to see will not go at all unless they can go cheaply, and their absence will be so much dead loss; while those who go to buy will either be repulsed by a high price of admission, or go with a determination to save that cost by buying the less. The first object of the Fair should be to attract as large a crowd as possible, and to attract it in such a state of mind that it will be good-naturedly lavish of its money. The man who goes with his wife and four or five children, at half a dollar each, with a disposition to purchase, is a far better customer than one who goes with his wife only—if he goes at all—at two dollars each, and a determination to buy nothing because he regrets the cost of getting in. Quite as unwise would it be to have different prices of admission on different days. These class-distinctions may answer in countries where distinctions of classes are recognized; but not here. The thousands of worthy mechanics who are at work everywhere will hardly have their interest in the fair increased by being told by such an arrangement, that there are days when their presence is not desirable, and that they are to be kept away from the company of their supposed betters by putting the price of admission beyond their means. The fair is for the soldiers; let the soldier's friends be attracted to, not driven away from it.

We have a confederated band of law-breakers in this city known as the Liquor-Dealers' Association. For years they have defied the authority of the county to collect the license fees imposed upon their business; and so powerful were they as a political organization, that the civil authorities, instead of enforcing the law, allowed them to do very much as they pleased. Emboldened by success, they undertook to disobey the Internal Revenue law of the United States, and for a time carried matters with a high hand. But Uncle Sam is not Horatio Seymour. A recent conviction in the United States Circuit Court of one of their number appears to have somewhat shaken their confidence. Fine and imprisonment are distasteful to the knights of the toddy-stick, and they are coming down like Capt. Scott's coon. About thirty of the indicted delinquents have already come into Court, without waiting for a trial, and paid up fines and fees and begged off, promising to be good fellows in future. The whole Society will undoubtedly soon follow suit.

When Mr. S. H. Parker was recently superseded as Postmaster at San Francisco, a Washington dispatch obtained currency which implied that Mr. P. had been removed for some inefficiency or neglect of duty. It seems but just, therefore, to state that all the leading San Francisco journals announce the removal with regret, and affirm the eminent efficiency and integrity of his administration as Postmaster. It is not necessary to inquire into the reasons for his removal, since it seems certain that they do not affect his good name.

## FIRES.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON. Fire-Marshall Baker yesterday investigated the case of Mark Toplitz, before Justice Mansfield. The accused is charged with setting fire to his late and late wife's store, No. 356 Grand street, for the purpose of securing insurance. In a few minutes his attention was attracted by a bright light shining through the partition, which in many places is cracked, affording a view of the interior of the adjoining store. He sprang from bed, and rapped on the partition, at the same time calling to Toplitz to know what he was doing. No answer was returned, and he entered his residence, where he found Toplitz in the upper part of the building, and together they ran into the street and gave the alarm.

Daniel McKinley, milk dealer, residing at No. 43 Suffolk street, testified that about 3 a. m. on Monday he saw the accused going toward Grand street. In about five minutes he returned and entered his residence, No. 55 Suffolk street. Not ten minutes had elapsed when the witness little gave the alarm of fire. Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Wells, the witness ran to the store, but in the door and saw the fire in the rear, near the center of the door. He is positive in his identification of the accused.

The prisoner states that he closed his store on Sunday, at 3 1/2 o'clock p. m. About midnight he received notice that he had not secured the store door as usual. He went to the door, and found it open. He entered the store, and found the door open. He entered the store, and found the door open. He entered the store, and found the door open.

IN BERKMAN STREET. The premises No. 71 Berkman street, occupied as a cork warehouse by Henry Bull, were damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000, on Tuesday evening. Insured for \$7,000 in the Marine Co. The basement is occupied by David Grubb, and accounts of the fire. The building is owned by the Wilmington estate, and is damaged to the extent of \$300. Probably insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Arthur M. Beardsley, from the Utica District of Onondaga County; Rowland H. Gardner, from the Syracuse District of Onondaga County.

## VESSEL ASHORE.

CHATHAM, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. The schooner Mary Eliza, from Boston for Port Royal, is ashore at this place full of water. Most of her cargo has been saved in a damaged state.

## George Thompson at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. George Thompson lectured at Music Hall this evening, upon the popular sentiment of England in regard to America and the Rebellion. The orator had a most distinguished reception.

He thanked God that he was in America, under what he could not say when he was here before, the protection of the Star Spangled Banner; that he could say what he could not say before, and be honored and welcomed the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. He paid an eloquent tribute to the man for the crisis, Honest Abraham Lincoln.

It had never entered his wildest dreams that he could congratulate America that she had an anti-Slavery President and a Radical anti-Slavery Congress. He reviewed the wonderful change and progress in behalf of human liberty that had marked the years since he was last in this country, concluding with the declaration that when the American people put a market into the hands of the negro, buckled upon his back a box with ball cartridges, it sealed the death warrant of Slavery and elevated the negro to the condition of a man.

He only remained to persecute, not war, nor robes, nor medals, but the last vestige of that terrorism is plucked up—until there shall not be a slave upon the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the northernmost habitable spot to Panama. He was no stranger to the contest of the last fifty years. He knew the history of the slave power and its aggressions. He knew also, the history of the antagonism to that power, and he declared that in the office of the Liberator the freedom of a race began. He recounted the various phases of English feeling in regard to the American slave, and declared that it was adverse, and how it immediately changed when the Federal Government assumed an anti-slavery complexion.

The Proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862, was received with an electric thrill in England, and when the 1st of January came, monster meetings were held to usher in the day that was to bring Emancipation to ten millions.

Mr. Thompson displayed a great number of tracts issued by the Union and Emancipation Societies of England, which they had scattered by hundreds of thousands, and had dispelled a large amount of ignorance which prevailed in the country.

He also displayed numerous placards which preceded from the Union and Emancipation Societies, and upon which, thousands of pounds had been expended. He said the Secessionists had never held but one public meeting in London, except one called by a Col. Fuller of New-York, and he recalled such a welcome he never again ventured to appear before a British audience.

The lecture, which was an hour and a half long, was concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the friends of America in England, and especially one who stands prominent for his long and arduous labors in the cause of the slave, and with an appeal to America to indulge a kindly feeling for his country.

## The Colorado Legislature Recommends Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. Resolutions recommending the reelection of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency passed both Houses of the Colorado Legislature unanimously to-day.

James D. Clark, a pay clerk in the Branch Mint in this city, absconded on Saturday night for parts unknown, taking with him in his flight the sum of thirty thousand dollars in greenbacks and gold.

## The U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. The great "patent hat-body" case is being continued in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The elaborate specifications, and plans, and machinery, are undergoing a thorough explanation, and the attendance of spectators in the Court is more than usually large.

## Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. The following is a statement of the condition of the Boston Banks:

First National Bank, \$1,200,000; Loans and Discounts, \$17,000; Capital Stock, \$2,500,000; From other Banks, \$13,000,000; Specie, \$1,200,000; Deposits, \$30,000,000; Due to other Banks, \$11,000,000; Deposits, \$30,000,000; Circulation, \$9,000,000.

## Fire in Wilmington, Mass.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. A fire in Wilmington, Mass., last night destroyed the Congregational Church and the extensive steam cracker bakery of Messrs. Bond. Loss \$25,000; small insurance.

## The Brig Alpha Ashore.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. The Brig Alpha, from Windsor for New-York, with potatoes, is ashore on the Miller Rocks near Montserrat's Cove. Will probably come off next tide.

## Railroad Collision.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. Two freight and one stock train collided this afternoon on the Lake Shore road five miles from here. It resulted in the death of one man and the loss of cattle were slaughtered.

## Copper Stocks.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1864. The following are the latest quotations of Copper Stocks at the Boston Board to-day: Copper, 94; Franklin, 49; Union, 41; Am. Copper, 41; Peabody, 42; dividend, 57; Pittsburgh, 42; dividend, 57.

## A French Steam Sloop-of-war is coming in near the Lightship.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 15, 1864. The telegraph has been completed to Little Rock, Ark., via St. Louis and Fort Smith.

## Weather Report.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1864. Chicago—Thermometer 7° below zero. Milwaukee—Thermometer 10° below zero. Keokuk—Thermometer at zero. Springfield—Thermometer 10° below zero. Alton—Thermometer 10° below zero. Des Moines—Thermometer 7° below zero. Omaha—Thermometer 8° below zero. Salt Lake—Thermometer 30° above zero. Philadelphia—It commenced snowing here at 11 o'clock.

Hail, 9 a. m.—Wind E. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 34°.

Boston